

Ozal clears first hurdle

ANKARA (UPI) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, defying an opposition boycott, was firmly on course for the presidency Friday despite winning an outright victory in first round voting. Deputies from the two parliamentary opposition parties sat outside the half-empty chamber where the vote was held, accusing Ozal of ignoring public opinion to ram through his candidacy so that the constitution stipulates should be a non-partisan post. Ozal also faces opposition within his own Motherland Party. Former Foreign Minister Tuncer Tuzcu became the fourth deputy from the party to resign in two days in protest at the election. "I am against the election of a president in the absence of the opposition. From now on, as an independent deputy, I will work for early general elections," Tuzcu told reporters. But 247 votes of 285 cast went to Ozal, the most controversial presidential candidate since the Turkish republic was founded from the ashes of the Ottoman empire in 1923. Candidates need 369 votes from the 450-seat parliament — a two-thirds majority — to win in the first or second round but Ozal appeared assured of victory in the third round of voting on Oct. 31 when only a simple majority is needed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES
SERIALS
DIVISION

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جordan Times Foundation

Volume 14 Number 4218

AMMAN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1989, RABIA AWWAL 21, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence



A scene from San Francisco's Marina district after Tuesday's quake

Death toll estimates drop; aftershocks rock California

SAN FRANCISCO (Agencies)

— The death toll in the northern California earthquake could be dramatically lower than initial estimates of 270, rescue officials said Friday as more aftershocks rocked the stricken area.

"It's looking much better than we feared," said one worker helping tunnel into a huge mass of concrete that buried dozens of vehicles when Tuesday's earthquake brought down more than 12.5 kilometres of the two-tier Interstate 880 highway in Oakland.

Initial estimates placed the death toll at about 270 from the deadliest earthquake to hit the United States since the 1906 San Francisco earthquake that killed 452 people and whose resulting fires virtually destroyed the city.

The estimate for Tuesday's quake was lowered Friday to less than 120.

A moderate aftershock at 1:13 a.m. (0513) Friday registered 3.9 on the Richter scale, said Rick McKenzie at the seismographic station at the University of California at Berkeley. It was felt north and south of the city, but the epicentre was not immediately known.

President George Bush planned to tour the ravaged San Francisco bay area later Friday, hoping "to take a look and to provide encouragement to people."

People in the region worked Thursday to clean up the rubble and repair the damage from one of the region's worst earthquakes since a massive temblor in 1906

destroyed most of San Francisco.

Bush has declared the region

— home to about six million people — a disaster area and allocated an initial \$273 million from the federal government to help in relief efforts.

Damage estimates by the state office of emergency services rose to well over \$4 billion. But a private economist, Frank McCormick of Bank of America in San Francisco, said damage was likely to reach \$10 billion. An estimated 12,550 people were displaced, 10,000 in hard-hit Santa Cruz county, the emergency services agency said.

At least 18 bodies have been dug out of the highway rubble. There have been no survivors rescued since early Wednesday from any of the places in northern California hit by the earthquake.

An aftershock estimated at 5.4 on the Richter scale knocked down several damaged buildings Thursday evening in Santa Cruz, near the epicentre of Tuesday's earthquake.

Electricity was restored to about 98 per cent of the area by Thursday, utility spokesman Greg Pruitt said. Commuters returned to much of downtown San Francisco, some schools and banks reopened, and cable car service resumed.

But life was far from normal. In downtown Oakland, the quake ruined 13 commercial buildings and 1,400 residential units, including housing for 100 elderly residents now staying in shelters, officials said. More than 200 other buildings were damaged.

Officials said it appeared there

may have been fewer motorists

than usual on the elevated Interstate 880 when the earthquake hit during rush-hour Tuesday.

As many as 253 motorists were feared dead in the wreckage, but rescuers said a World Series baseball game between the Oakland Athletics and the San Francisco Giants may have reduced the normally heavy rush-hour traffic.

Officials said people had left their places of work earlier than usual either to attend the game at San Francisco's Candlestick Park or to be home in front of television sets to watch it.

At least 18 bodies have been dug out of the highway rubble.

There have been no survivors

rescued since early Wednesday

from any of the places in northern California hit by the earthquake.

Unknown assailants in the occupied territories killed two Palestinians and seriously beat another Friday, the Israeli army said.

Fawwai and Jala'oun.

The UNRWA statement accused the soldiers of having "rounded up and detained" two international staffers and of detaining four Arab workers. All were freed late Wednesday or Thursday.

"UNRWA has discussed with Israeli authorities the serious

breaches of privileges and immunities which the agency enjoys as an international body providing humanitarian services," the statement said.

Palestinians severely beat Zidan Muhammad Nejem, 39, in Gaza's Nuseirat refugee camp, hospital staff said. Local residents said Nejem was a suspected collaborator.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said in a statement issued at its headquarters in Vienna, Austria, that protests were filed with the Israeli mission to the United Nations in

King: Israel poses nuclear threat

OXFORD, England (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein has warned that nuclear weapons were adding a "new and more dangerous" dimension to the Middle East conflict and called on Israel to take the lead in seeking peace.

"It is unacceptable that as the superpowers destroy their intermediate-range nuclear missiles, Israel develops more advanced intermediate-range delivery systems having stockpiled nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction," King Hussein said.

In a lecture to the Cyril Foster Committee at Oxford University on the prospects of peace in the Middle East, the King said Israel's additional weapons have destabilised the area and forced other countries to seek similar weapon systems.

"This adds a new and more dangerous dimension to the regional arms race, and dramatically raises the potential for destructive conflict," he said.

In the search for a Middle East settlement the "next act of statesmanship" has come from the Israeli government which has lagged behind international consensus, and to a certain extent behind public opinion in Israel itself, the King said.

"I believe that the peace process has been frustrated by the lack of clarity resulting from Israel's indecision," he said. "It may well be of course that we have not fully grasped the extent of Israel's psychological insecurity. But we have tried very hard to allay its concerns in a variety of ways."

He said that successive Arab summits in the last decade or so

had sought to assure Israel of a place in a reconstructed Middle East.

Following are major excerpts from the King's speech:

The intifada has had a major impact on how the Palestinians perceive a possible outcome of their legitimate struggle to gain their national rights. With a new impetus to Palestinian aspirations it also brings greater political realism. Previously, political realism looked only to political suicide, now it is not so. The goal, as perceived by the Palestinians, has become attainable.

The intifada is an effective guarantee of the continuation of the struggle should all else fail. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is now in a position to advocate the Palestinian cause on the basis of international and regional realities. In short, the fear of losing the "last card" has now been effectively removed.

The Palestinians, have made a historic compromise. They have set aside the dream of regaining a homeland in the whole of mandated Palestine and are now willing to accept an independent state on less than a third of that area, in the West Bank and Gaza ... an independent state on Palestinian soil, not on territory that is taken from Israel. By accepting Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and renouncing violence, they have chosen the path of peaceful negotiations. This was made clear during President Arafat's address to the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva, and in several subsequent statements.

Jordan was actively engaged in the deliberations that led to the adoption of Resolution 242 and, with Egypt, was the first to accept it. As legal guardians of the West Bank, we felt duty bound to regain the territories entrusted to us by an act of war.

But we kept an open mind on the post-liberation period. In 1972 we

formulated the United Arab Kingdom proposal offering three options to the Palestinians:

- A. Return to unity as before.
- B. Full independence, or
- C. Federation between Jordan and Palestine.

When the Rabat summit of 1974 designated the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the summit called on Jordan to continue representing Palestinian interests in the West Bank. We agreed to do so because disengaging from the West Bank at that time would have created a political vacuum, with no feasible alternative in sight. Israel would then have exploited that situation to annex the West Bank.

In the wake of the Arab summit of Fez in 1982, which formulated a peace plan envisaging an independent Palestinian state, our efforts to coordinate a joint position with the PLO met with Palestinian scepticism and — ironically — with Israeli rejection.

The Israelis persisted in flouting their so-called Jordan option, while the Palestinians continued to question our motives and ultimate intentions.

The situation now has changed dramatically due to a) the facts of the intifada and b) Jordan's legal and administrative disengagement from the West Bank. The future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must now be determined through negotiations between the parties immediately concerned. We make no claim to the territories but stand ready to assist the Palestinians in any way we can. By disengaging from the West Bank, Jordan has enabled the PLO to cast aside its suspicion and engage us and the world community in a serious dialogue about its vision of the future. Current PLO talks with the United States and Europe are a clear indication of how far we have all moved during the last year towards a more precise definition of the issues.

Hard as one tries to detect some element of consistency in the desperate statements made by Israeli cabinet

ministers, no common thread can be discerned — except, perhaps, on the need to end the intifada. Whereas Palestinian and Arab leaders have reached broad agreement on the main thrust and principal components of a settlement, there seems to be little or no accord among the Israeli leadership on the fundamental questions pertaining to peace.

For example:

— Does Israel accept the principle of the exchange of territory for peace?

— Will Israel stop insulting people's intelligence with its claim that there are two 242s, one that was applied to Sinai, and a different one to be applied to the Palestinian territories and Golan Heights?

— What does an acceptance of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 mean, if it does not recognize the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war?

— Should Israel view its security concerns from a standpoint of continued hostility or within the framework of a permanent peace?

— Can Israel remain a predominantly Jewish and democratic state whilst holding on to the occupied territories, with their one-and-a-half million Arabs?

— Is it Israel's interest to have a permanently disenfranchised people under its wing? Or should it recognise the same right of self-determination for the Palestinians as it has striven so hard to achieve for itself?

— Does Israel, in the prevailing mood of detente, wish to keep its people isolated from their neighbours?

While not wishing to tell the Israelis how they should resolve these questions, I believe that the peace process has been frustrated by the lack of clarity resulting from Israel's indecision.

I believe that once the Israeli government comes to grips with the objective conditions and new realities... the possibility of rapid progress in the search for peace in the Middle

East will be greatly enhanced. I hope that Israel will come to the same conclusion with the help of its friends and supporters. The way forward then would be for all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, to enter into negotiations in an international conference under United Nations auspices. I remain convinced that an international peace conference, attended by the permanent members of the security council, is indispensable to negotiations. Israel's agreement to this formula would in itself be no mean act of statesmanship.

I shall probably be taken to task for sounding rather optimistic. But, true to my theme, I believe the following assertions are in order:

First: Given the significant change in Palestinian aims, attitudes, and methods in the last several months, Israel's objections to discussions with the legitimate representatives of the Palestinians — perhaps understandable to some in the past — have now been obviated.

Second: Given the mood of global detente, the changing relations between the superpowers and their respective clients give an amended structure and mandate for an international peace conference. Israel's misgivings about the conference — perhaps understandable to some in the past — need not be an insurmountable hindrance now.

Third: Given recent successes by the Security Council and the secretary general of the United Nations in negotiating regional conflicts, and given the current moderate stance of the General Assembly on world issues, Israel's fear of undue international pressure — perhaps understandable to some in the past — is no longer tenable.

Fourth: Given the emerging sub-groupings in the Arab World, the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the fluid relations among states in the region, a new concept of peace that would be larger than the sum of its present components is now possible.

UNRWA locked in row with Israel over Gaza raids

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The U.N. agency that coordinates aid for Palestinian refugees and Israel were embroiled in a row over Israeli raids on the agency's main food distribution centre at the main food distribution centre in the Gaza's Deir Al Balah camp and at service offices in the West Bank refugee camp of Dheisheh, Fawwai and Jala'oun.

The UNRWA statement accused the soldiers of having "rounded up and detained" two international staffers and of detaining four Arab workers. All were freed late Wednesday or Thursday.

"UNRWA has discussed with

Israeli authorities the serious

breaches of privileges and immunities which the agency enjoys as an international body providing humanitarian services," the statement said.

Palestinians severely beat

Zidan Muhammad Nejem, 39, in

Gaza's Nuseirat refugee camp,

hospital staff said. Local residents said Nejem was a suspected

collaborator.

The United States said Thurs-

day it disapproved of attempts to

interfere with United Nations relief

and welfare agencies in the

occupied territories.

U.S. State Department spokes-

woman Margaret Tutwiler said

Washington had received

accounts of the raids from UN-

RWA sources and saw no reason

not to believe them.

"We regret any actions that interfere with the U.N. Relief and Works Agency's important humanitarian operations in providing education, medical and relief services to Palestinian refugees," she said.

"We have called on all parties to exercise maximum restraint to avoid the kinds of confrontations described in these reports," she added.

Israeli police in the West Bank town of Hebron interrogated a Palestinian, formerly regarded as an ally of Israel, who last month met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat in Tunis.

Israeli sources said police questioned West Bank village leaders head Jamil Al Amleh and were expected to charge him with

meeting "hostile elements."

Former leaders head Mustapha Dobin, also at the Tunis meeting with Arafat, was likely to face the same charge, the sources said.

Israel is considering building

another prison in the occupied

West Bank to hold Arabs

the main stumbling block to

agreement among Christian and

Muslim deputies meeting for the

past 20 days in Saudi Arabia.

Prospects that their talks might

collapse heightened on Thursday

after Aoun urged members of the

parliament to return home from

the Saudi town of Taif "to consult

their people."

"There is no use in wasting

time," said Aoun, who heads a

military-led government compet-

ing for power with a civilian

administration supported by

Sudan peace panel suggests federal system

KHARTOUM (AP) — The government's peace committee has recommended that a federal system of rule be adopted in Sudan with each state free to choose Islamic or secular legislation, the head of the committee said Thursday.

Colonel Mohammed Al Amin Khalifa, chairman of the committee, said the recommendations would be presented to Sudan's military强人, Omar Hassan Bashir, Saturday.

Bashir had pledged to commit the government to the recommendations of the committee and to present them in any future negotiations with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Organisation (SPLA).

The abolishment of the strict Islamic laws is one of the Christian and atheist rebels' main demands and it was not immediately known if they would be willing to compromise for a federal system.

Muslim fundamentalists inside and outside the government were expected to refuse the federal system as well.

Brigadier Dominic Cassiano told the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) that 50 leaders from the southern Equatoria region had submitted a memorandum to Bashir, saying that the government must choose a federal government or Equatoria would seek "separation" from the Sudan.

This seemed to reflect southerners' impatience with the government's inability to end the civil war. But the rebels have always been careful to point out that they want more autonomy and economic reforms for the south but that they do not seek secession.

Most of Sudan's 22 million inhabitants are Muslim; expect for six million in the south who are Christian or atheist. The rebellion started in the south in 1983.

Khalifa said that the 103-member peace committee, which was formed Sept. 9, had endorsed its final report Thursday and would submit it to Bashir Saturday which also coincides with celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the October civilian uprising which toppled the military regime of Ibrahim Aboud.

At the end of the committee's closing session, journalists saw emerging members jubilantly shaking hands and congratulating each other on their recommendations. The members, including academics, specialists in the southern Sudan problem, representatives of leading trade unions and the disbanded political parties.

Bashir overthrew the civilian government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi June 30. He has held one round of talks with the rebels and both sides admit they have found little common ground on which to base a settlement for the problem.

A unilateral ceasefire has been effective since last April and it has been violated by only a few incidents.

Brig. Cassiano told the SUNA that there was an "incident" recently in which 23 persons were killed but he refused to give any details.

Reports said that four days ago, a convoy of trucks with a military escort were attacked by unidentified armed men in the southern Equatoria region, resulting in the death of 23 persons

on the convoy.

There are armed southern and Arab bandits which roam the southern countryside, belonging neither to the army nor the rebels.

Cassiano admitted that the army had moved some arms to Juba, the partly besieged capital of the southern Equatoria region. But he denied a report by the British Broadcasting Corporation that the operation had involved "big quantities of arms."

"It is the duty of the army to protect the people and their properties in the Equatoria region," Cassiano told SUNA. "There is no contradiction between the government's quest for peace and its move to protect citizens and arm its troops."

Three members of the state council of Sudan's ousted civilian government have been freed from detention cells they've been in since a military coup June 30, a junta spokesman said Thursday.

Only one of the three, southerner Pacifico Lado Loleik, had been charged, and a military court acquitted him last month of hoarding medicines and other goods.

In the civilian regime headed by Mahdi, the state council acted as a collective presidency but had no power.

Four of its five members were arrested along with Mahdi and dozens of other politicians after Bashir banned political parties and trade unions after his coup.

Former council members released with Loleik are Ali Hassan Tajeddin, a member of Mahdi's Umma Party, and Mirghani Al Nasry, an independent.



Israeli soldiers surround a car in Deir Al Balah Wednesday

Beit Sahour defiant despite starvation threat

By Jonathan Karp
Reuters

BETHLEHEM, occupied West Bank — Under army siege for a month, defiant Palestinians in the West Bank town of Beit Sahour have in a smuggled message that Israel has cut off food supplies, stripped homes, and beaten and humiliated residents.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed in parliament last week to crush the boycott and "teach residents a lesson."

On Thursday, the army distributed an Arabic leaflet which warned: "Don't believe what various parties are promising you in financial compensations, for you alone will pay the price and go hungry."

Troops battling a boycott of Israeli taxes by Beit Sahour people have closed the town to outsiders since Sept. 20. They have confiscated goods worth \$1.3 million, including household appliances, machinery and 23 cars, military sources said.

But residents said they would continue the campaign of civil disobedience, their contribution to the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"The confiscation which has reached 120 shops, factories and houses is accompanied by beatings, humiliation, looting and damage to the goods."

In a statement smuggled to Israeli peace activists, the residents said: "No new food supplies reach us. We are under economic siege."

"We will not finance the bullets

that kill our children, the growing number of prisons, the expenses of the occupying army, the luxuries and weapons provided to (Arab) collaborators," the statement said.

But residents said they would

continue the campaign of civil disobedience, their contribution to the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"We will not finance the bullets

that kill our children, the growing number of prisons, the expenses of the occupying army, the luxuries and weapons provided to (Arab) collaborators," the statement said.

The Beit Sahour statement urged Israelis to accept Palestinians' right to self-determination, saying: "The military authorities do not represent us and we did not invite them to come to our land."

It added: "We want no more

than what you have — freedom and our own representatives to pay taxes to."

Libya said to increase military aid to Somalia

WASHINGTON (AP) — Libya has secretly escalated its weapons supplies to Somalia to replace a dwindling U.S. aid, but the recent arrival of arms and Libyan officers to the port of Mogadishu was witnessed by the American ambassador, according to sources.

The Somali government, headed by President Siad Barre, has become increasingly desperate to obtain military hardware in the face of growing challenges from rebels in various parts of the country.

Barre turned to Libya's leader Muammar Qadhafi last year but information from Somali opposition groups about the Libyan deliveries has been hard to verify.

"Libya is increasing its assistance to the Somali government. To our knowledge, this includes military hardware, but no troops or military advisers," said a recent State Department statement.

But other sources, who spoke only on condition of anonymity, said a Libyan ship which docked in Mogadishu recently discharged 18 Libyan officers, including six pilots. The ship also carried 10 tanks and 10 long-range Soviet-made cannons, they said.

The ship's docking was witnessed by Barre himself, as well as by U.S. Ambassador Frank Cregier, said the sources.

Congress earlier this year turned down an administration request to approve \$21 million so Somalia could pay arrears to the International Monetary Fund and become eligible for additional loans. The administration decided not to press the request, saying it could not make a convincing case in light of growing human rights abuses in Somalia.

Written in English, the statement said: "The repression against our town is reaching every person, destroying property and sources of income. It is ruining all aspects of economic activity in Beit Sahour."

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed in parliament last week to crush the boycott and "teach residents a lesson."

On Thursday, the army distributed an Arabic leaflet which warned: "Don't believe what various parties are promising you in financial compensations, for you alone will pay the price and go hungry."

Starting next week, the army plans to issue tenders to sell the goods of five big Beit Sahour merchants who failed to meet the deadline for redeeming their confiscated property by paying their taxes, sources said.

But residents said they would continue the campaign of civil disobedience, their contribution to the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"The confiscation which has reached 120 shops, factories and houses is accompanied by beatings, humiliation, looting and damage to the goods."

In a statement smuggled to Israeli peace activists, the residents said: "No new food supplies reach us. We are under economic siege."

"We will not finance the bullets

that kill our children, the growing number of prisons, the expenses of the occupying army, the luxuries and weapons provided to (Arab) collaborators," the statement said.

The Beit Sahour statement urged Israelis to accept Palestinians' right to self-determination, saying: "The military authorities do not represent us and we did not invite them to come to our land."

It added: "We want no more

than what you have — freedom and our own representatives to pay taxes to."

Written in English, the statement said: "The repression against our town is reaching every person, destroying property and sources of income. It is ruining all aspects of economic activity in Beit Sahour."

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed in parliament last week to crush the boycott and "teach residents a lesson."

On Thursday, the army distributed an Arabic leaflet which warned: "Don't believe what various parties are promising you in financial compensations, for you alone will pay the price and go hungry."

Starting next week, the army plans to issue tenders to sell the goods of five big Beit Sahour merchants who failed to meet the deadline for redeeming their confiscated property by paying their taxes, sources said.

But residents said they would continue the campaign of civil disobedience, their contribution to the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"The confiscation which has reached 120 shops, factories and houses is accompanied by beatings, humiliation, looting and damage to the goods."

In a statement smuggled to Israeli peace activists, the residents said: "No new food supplies reach us. We are under economic siege."

"We will not finance the bullets

that kill our children, the growing number of prisons, the expenses of the occupying army, the luxuries and weapons provided to (Arab) collaborators," the statement said.

The Beit Sahour statement urged Israelis to accept Palestinians' right to self-determination, saying: "The military authorities do not represent us and we did not invite them to come to our land."

It added: "We want no more

than what you have — freedom and our own representatives to pay taxes to."

Written in English, the statement said: "The repression against our town is reaching every person, destroying property and sources of income. It is ruining all aspects of economic activity in Beit Sahour."

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed in parliament last week to crush the boycott and "teach residents a lesson."

On Thursday, the army distributed an Arabic leaflet which warned: "Don't believe what various parties are promising you in financial compensations, for you alone will pay the price and go hungry."

Starting next week, the army plans to issue tenders to sell the goods of five big Beit Sahour merchants who failed to meet the deadline for redeeming their confiscated property by paying their taxes, sources said.

But residents said they would continue the campaign of civil disobedience, their contribution to the 22-month-old Palestinian uprising.

"The confiscation which has reached 120 shops, factories and houses is accompanied by beatings, humiliation, looting and damage to the goods."

In a statement smuggled to Israeli peace activists, the residents said: "No new food supplies reach us. We are under economic siege."

"We will not finance the bullets

that kill our children, the growing number of prisons, the expenses of the occupying army, the luxuries and weapons provided to (Arab) collaborators," the statement said.

The Beit Sahour statement urged Israelis to accept Palestinians' right to self-determination, saying: "The military authorities do not represent us and we did not invite them to come to our land."

It added: "We want no more

than what you have — freedom and our own representatives to pay taxes to."

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Palestine opens embassy in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has opened an embassy in Indonesia, which has recognised the Palestinian state since Nov. 1988, the day after it was declared. PLO official Farouq Kaddoumi has said Palestine now had ambassadorial relations with 89 countries, and was recognised by a further 15.

Chad says French troops will leave

BRUSSELS (R) — Chadian President Hissene Habre said Thursday French troops would leave Chad once there was no further threat of attack from Libya. "When the factors which justified this presence have disappeared there will no longer be any reason for foreign military forces to remain in our country," he told a news conference. Habre said important steps had been taken towards resolving differences between Chad and Libya. "It will take a lot of time and work for us to overcome all the obstacles but...things are continuing along the right track," he said, speaking after two days of talks with European Community (EC) and Belgian government officials.

Greek court rejects suspect's plea

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — An appeals court council Thursday turned down a request for a Palestinian's temporary release from prison, leaving the matter to the government which will decide whether the man should be extradited to the United States. The three-member council that rules on requests for the temporary release of people held in pretrial custody said that it had no jurisdiction over the matter as Mohammed Rashid's extradition was in the hands of the justice minister. Rashid, 39, has been held by Greece since his arrest in May 1988. The supreme court upheld a U.S. request for his extradition last May but the final decision rests with the justice minister. The Greek government put the matter on hold after the June elections when the country was ruled by a conservative-communist coalition. The present caretaker government has a mandate only to lead the nation to elections on Nov. 5 and will not make any foreign policy decisions, such as one on Rashid's extradition. The Palestinian is accused of planting a bomb on a Pan Am Jumbo Jet in 1982. A Japanese was killed and 15 other people injured in the blast over Hawaii.

Ortega winds up Gulf visits

BAHRAIN (AP) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega left Bahrain Thursday winding up a tour of Arab countries which he said focused on economic support for his country and on means of pushing the peace process between Iran and Iraq. Ortega held extensive talks with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, and Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa during the visit which started Tuesday. Earlier he visited Kuwait and Qatar. Ortega told the Gulf News Agency before leaving that he agreed with the prime minister "to work together on all levels...for a comprehensive settlement and a final end to the deadlock" in the peace talks between Iran and Iraq.

Saudi deal questioned in U.S. house

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several members of the U.S. House of Representatives Thursday questioned the U.S. government's 3-billion sale of 315 tanks and other equipment to Saudi Arabia. In a letter to Secretary of State James Baker, the 29 house members, including majority leader Richard Gephardt, asked if the purchase was in the U.S. strategic interest. They also asked what armour would be included and where the tanks would be deployed. U.S. Congressman Melvin Levine, a Democrat, questioned in an accompanying letter whether the administration of President George Bush had conducted sufficient consultation with Congress. "In light of the fact that the Saudis have received over \$30 billion worth of military goods and services in the past eight years from the U.S.," Levine wrote, "I am troubled that they still have yet to meet many basic U.S. policy objectives in the Middle East. In particular, their performance on the peace process has been abysmal. Their vote just two days ago to deny Israel's credentials at the U.N. underscores that the Saudis continue to cast their lot with the most radical and repressive Arab countries." The purchase will go through unless it is rejected by majority vote of both the Senate and the house.

Maghreb Consultative Council opened

RABAT (AP) — King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated the first session Thursday of the 50-member Arab Maghreb Union Consultative Council, comprising 10 members of parliament each from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania. The delegates will elect officers and review the work of the Arab Maghreb Union since the leaders of the five countries established it last February in Marrakech. The union aims ultimately at setting up a common market of 100 million people. Hassan said he would like to increase the number of council members but did not specify a figure. He said the consultative role of the council will be "taken into consideration" by the five chiefs of state at future summit meetings. Morocco will relinquish the chairmanship of the federation to Tunisia at the end of the year.

Britain protests over Iraqi detainees

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office said Thursday it has protested for the second time to Iraq the continued detention of a British nurse and a journalist held for over a month without consular access. Iraqi officials say they are investigating alleged acts of espionage by Daphne Parish, 41, and Iranian-born Farzad Bazoft, who works for The Observer, a leading British weekly newspaper. The Foreign Office said Iraqi Ambassador Azmi Shafiq Al Salhi was summoned Thursday and was told by Undersecretary William Waldegrave that despite many requests by government ministers, editors and relatives, no access had been given. Bazoft was arrested Sept. 15 and Mrs. Parish four days later. "Under the provisions of the Vienna convention on consular relations, we are entitled to exercise our right of access to a British subject without delay," a ministry spokesman said.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

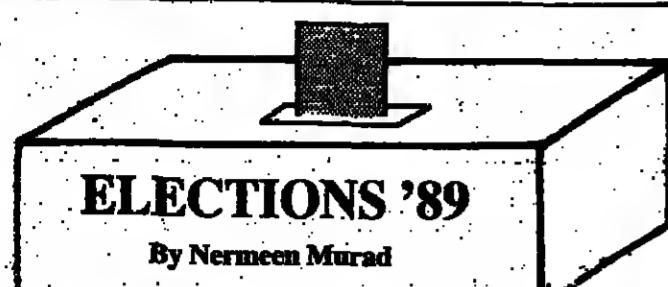
PROGRAMME ONE

15:20 Korn 'Air
15:25 Programme review Magrib 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Tel. 510740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

15:45 Children programme 'Isha
15:50 Message from Iraq 'Isha



ELECTIONS '89

By Nermene Murad

IN A small tent at the entrance of Madaba refugee camp, about 200 women from all walks of life listened to a candidate speaking without a microphone. They were asking and he was answering but what stood out was the awareness among the rural women and the sensitivity of the questions they posed. One woman told the candidate that her brother died because of "medical malpractice".

"My brother was given a shot of distilled water instead of sedatives at Madaba hospital and the culprits have admitted their guilt and is being held at the police station," she said. "What will you do for the many victims of such malpractice?" she asked.

Another voter quoted a phrase from the candidate's election campaign calling for abandoning Jordan's agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). What was the alternative, the candidate was asked. A woman asked the candidate what would he do if the new Lower House of Parliament was dissolved. The candidate spoke loudly and with determination: "I would go back to the people, the source of authority." All the women clapped, they crowded to shake his hand and ask him when he can meet with their friends and relatives to tell them of his ideas and plans for the people.

A "refined" woman among the crowd approached reporters and distributed election campaign cards for a rival candidate and then suggested that they meet him.

The reporters drove through the small streets of Madaba until they reached a building. Inside was a large white hall reserved for the candidate and his supporters.

There were no excited crowds. A picture of the candidate loomed large on a wall in the room. Chairs were filed side by side forming meadow-sized squares in the room.

The candidate had held a prominent public office in the government and resigned to put his credibility to the test with his constituency. His ideas were new, innovative; yet the question loomed large, "Why no one asked for these things while in office?"

The candidate said that although he was widely seen as a capitalist, "I feel compassion for the poor and the needy," and although he was associated, in the minds of many voters, with right-wing thinking, "I feel pity for the leftists; many of them are my friends."

As the reporters headed back to Amman, they thought of the women whose brother died because a registered nurse at Madaba Hospital allegedly stole sedatives from the hospital. They also thought of a man who was able to get through to 200 women without a microphone. But, for one reason or another, only the shapes of the squares of chairs in the lounge in which they met the second candidate stood out in the minds of the reporters.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

REGENT, PRINCE MOHAMMAD CONGRATULATE SOMALIA: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday sent a cable of congratulations to the Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, congratulating him in his own name, and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government, on Somalia's National Day. His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad also wished President Barre continued good health and happiness and the Somali people further progress and prosperity. (Petra)

PRINCESS BASMA RECEIVES JPPA TEAM: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Friday received the Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association (JPPA) administrative committee chairman and members. She was briefed on the JPPA services to the public and activities in the fields of mother and child care and family planning. Princess Basma also accepted the offer to become the honorary president of the JPPA. (Petra)

CHINESE LEADER RECEIVES TARAWNEH: The Chinese vice-president Thursday received Director General of the Civil Defence Department Li-General Khalid Al-Tarawneh and discussed with him means of enhancing bilateral cooperation in the field of civil defence. Tarawneh's visit to Peking is designed to exchange views on emergency relief and first aid operations in times of natural disasters. (Petra)

ART EXHIBITION: Ministry of Culture Secretary General Hani Al-Azad Thursday opened a week-long plastic art exhibition by the artist, Basma Batouf, held at Alia Art Gallery. On display at the exhibition are 48 paintings depicting the nature in Jordan. (Petra)

IRAQI AWQAF AIDE ENDS VISIT: Iraqi Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Undersecretary Mohammad Sharif Thursday left Amman at the conclusion of a several-day visit to Jordan. During his visit, he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and held talks with senior officials at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs on means to exchange expertise between Jordan and Iraq in Islamic affairs. He was seen off by Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry Secretary General Dr. Ahmad Hlayel, a number of senior officials, and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan. (Petra)

U.S. envoy cites strong ties with Jordan

AMMAN (USIS) — Citing the "strength and durability" of relations between the United States and Jordan, Ambassador Roscoe Suddarth helped pour the last bucket of concrete on the roof of the tallest building in the new American embassy building complex in Abdoun Thursday.

The ceremony, called "topping-out," is the most important phase between the ground breaking and ribbon-cutting in a construction project.

The ceremony was held under the auspices of Amman Deputy Mayor Sultan Khaleifat and Ambassador Suddarth. Attending were Mr. Muntaseem Bileisi, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Saleh Al-Lawzi, Adviser at the Prime Ministry and a number of Jordanian officials from various government departments as well as the American and Jordanian em-

ployees of the embassy.

The project covers an area of 40 dummas with about 20,000 square metres of floor space. It will consist of seven buildings, including a chancery, a chancery annex, an ambassador's residence, and a warehouse facility.

In addition, the American Cultural Centre and Library and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will use this facility for their operations. The buildings are expected to be completed in early 1991.

The construction contract was awarded to American International Construction, Inc. of New York (formerly the George A. Fuller Company). Nearly all the work on this project has been done by Jordanian nationals. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$40 million.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- An art exhibition by Faud Mimi and 'Ammar Khammash at Abdin Hamid Shousha Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.
- An Italian photo exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- An exhibition entitled "Discovered pictures in East Jerusalem" by Austrian artist Eva Patz at the Goethe Institute — 5:00 p.m.
- An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammed Al Qaddousi displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jacobs, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- An art exhibition by Jordanian plastic artist Basma Batouf at Alia Art Gallery.



Princess Basma attends celebration

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Thursday attended the celebration held by the Ministry of Education's boy scouts and girl guides section, in cooperation with the Greater Amman Education Department, to mark Prophet Mohammad's Birthday anniversary. Taking part in the celebration were 300 children from the various charitable societies throughout the Kingdom, including orphan and disabled children and martyrs' children, in addition to 200 boy scouts

and girl guides from the Education Ministry. The head of the sections, Abla Abu Nuwar, addressed the celebration, voicing appreciation to Princess Basma for her continuous support of the scouting movement in Jordan. The celebration included religious sonnets, plays, scouting competitions and recreational games for children. At the end of the celebration Princess Basma presented gifts to the participating students.

Five new departments expected to boost Justice Ministry efficiency

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has endorsed the creation of five new departments at the Ministry of Justice in 1989, in what is seen as a bid to boost the efficiency of the ministry in administrative affairs. Justice Minister Rateb Al Wazni, in comments carried Friday

by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the new departments — inspection, planning, studies and development, administration, and finance and a judicial institute — will pave the way for boosting the efficiency of the ministry's administrative staff and improving the performance of the

judicial system.

The creation of the planning, studies and development department will enhance the ministry's ability to draw up short- and long-term plans to develop the judicial and administrative systems, according to the minister. The inspection department will help facilitate supervisory activities and contribute to proposing proper solutions to administrative problems, since it implies the appointment of additional judges who will take up supervisory work in courts, the minister said. "The creation of this depart-

ment was based on experiences acquired from other countries, as it was found out that such inspection departments have contributed to improving performance and speeding up settlements of cases presented to the courts," he said.

Wazni stressed the ministry's resolve to give this department a key role in view of its importance.

The director of the proposed judicial institute, Wazni said, will report directly to the minister. The institute will include three sections — administrative and financial, educational and a main office — he added.

"We can stress the importance of the Soviet-Jordanian relation, overlooking the matter of size and international economic weight, because it (the relation), is built on bases of mutual respect and equality," Alfreds told the Jordan Times in an interview.

Alfreds, who was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince, the Regent, Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and other senior officials and who attended celebrations in connection with a Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Week, said his visit to Amman also aimed at signing agreements related to Jordanian exports to Latvia.

"Our republic used to contribute \$1.6 billion to the country's budget and the ministries in Moscow used to define funds allocation. Now we are ready to continue paying our share on condition that other funds be exploited as we, and not Moscow, deem appropriate. This is one of the basic foundations of Communism," he said.

Accordingly, the Soviets want this principle to be applied on exchange of goods that is, each republic holds agreements with other republics and with the Moscow ministries, to exchange goods, which requires the setting of new laws and prices, "and this is in fact the essence of perestroika," he commented.

On Thursday, Information and Culture Minister Nasouh Al-Majali received Alfreds and discussed with him means of developing cultural cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union, Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

They also discussed with him the roles of both the friendship societies in promoting cultural cooperation and holding cultural events, Petra said.

The Soviet delegation Thursday visited King Hussein Medical Centre where they were briefed by Director General of the National Medical Institution Daoud Hamama on the centre's achievements and the services it offers to the heart patients.

Also Thursday, Tourism Minister Yousaf Hikmat opened an exhibition of children's drawings and puppet show, at Haya Art Centre prepared by children from Latvia.

The exhibition, held on the occasion of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Week, is organised by the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society in cooperation with Haya Art Centre.

Moscow attaches major importance to ties with Jordan — Latvian leader

By Suhair Obaidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Soviet Union attaches major importance to its relations with Jordan and sees Moscow's links with Amman very significant in Soviet-Arab relations since both countries share common views on many subjects, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, according to the Deputy Prime Minister of Latvia, one of the 15 Soviet republics.

In this context, the Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society plays a distinctive role, and regardless of the fact that Jordan is relatively a small country in the region, the society is one of the best developed among Soviet-Arab friendship societies, said Cepanis K. Alfreds, who is currently on a visit to Jordan.

According to Alfreds, the official institutions in Moscow and those in the republics, are heavily involved in setting the basis of economic independence and economic integration between each republic and Moscow.

"This means that each republic handles all issues of developing its economy, depending on its natural resources and capabilities independently from the centre. Because it is more capable of knowing the best ways of proper economic investment," he said.

Consequently, this will please both the republic and Moscow since tight (extreme) centralisation in the past, lead to decisions that did not take into consideration local circumstances. The results of the past (economic) decisions did not please the centre nor the republic.

However, there are political forces in Latvia that are demanding complete separation of Latvia from the centre. "I would like to stress that they are 'isolated' forces and do not have a wide effect on the Latvians."

"Our republic does not have any natural resources like gas and minerals, and the developed industries in Latvia depend on the raw materials coming from other republics. And if we want to be independent, other resources available in our country will not be enough to keep the industrial development that we reached."

On economic development, Alfreds said the best way in a country inhabited by 300 million people, with varied nationalities, is to take into consideration the ways and methods of thinking and the mentalities of each nation, to be able to take steps forward.

What applies to the Baltic republics does not necessarily apply to the Soviet republics in Central Asia or the Caucasus.

"So, there was a vote on economic independence, not on a full one and when the request was presented to and discussed in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, it

was decided that starting Jan. 1, 1990, the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as well as Belarus, would be granted economic independence, which means that each republic would have full control over its natural resources and potentials."

According to Alfreds, the official institutions in Moscow and those in the republics, are heavily involved in setting the basis of economic independence and economic integration between each republic and Moscow.

"This means that each republic handles all issues of developing its economy, depending on its natural resources and capabilities independently from the centre. Because it is more capable of knowing the best ways of proper economic investment," he said.

Consequently, this will please both the republic and Moscow since tight (extreme) centralisation in the past, lead to decisions that did not take into consideration local circumstances. The results of the past (economic) decisions did not please the centre nor the republic.

However, there are political forces in Latvia that are demanding complete separation of Latvia from the centre. "I would like to stress that they are 'isolated' forces and do not have a wide effect on the Latvians."

"Our republic does not have any natural resources like gas and minerals, and the developed industries in Latvia depend on the raw materials coming from other republics. And if we want to be independent, other resources available in our country will not be enough to keep the industrial development that we reached."

On economic development, Alfreds said the best way in a country inhabited by 300 million people, with varied nationalities, is to take into consideration the ways and methods of thinking and the mentalities of each nation, to be able to take steps forward.

What applies to the Baltic republics does not necessarily apply to the Soviet republics in Central Asia or the Caucasus.

"So, there was a vote on economic independence, not on a full one and when the request was presented to and discussed in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, it

was decided that starting Jan. 1, 1990, the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as well as Belarus, would be granted economic independence, which means that each republic would have full control over its natural resources and potentials."

According to Alfreds, the official institutions in Moscow and those in the republics, are heavily involved in setting the basis of economic independence and economic integration between each republic and Moscow.

"This means that each republic handles all issues of developing its economy, depending on its natural resources and capabilities independently from the centre. Because it is more capable of knowing the best ways of proper economic investment," he said.

Consequently, this will please both the republic and Moscow since tight (extreme) centralisation in the past, lead to decisions that did not take into consideration local circumstances. The results of the past (economic) decisions did not please the centre nor the republic.

However, there are political forces in Latvia that are demanding complete separation of Latvia from the centre. "I would like to stress that they are 'isolated' forces and do not have a wide effect on the Latvians."

"Our republic does not have any natural resources like gas and minerals, and the developed industries in Latvia depend on the raw materials coming from other republics. And if we want to be independent, other resources available in our country will not be enough to keep the industrial development that we reached."

On economic development, Alfreds said the best way in a country inhabited by 300 million people, with varied nationalities, is to take into consideration the ways and methods of thinking and the mentalities of each nation, to be able to take steps forward.

What applies to the Baltic republics does not necessarily apply to the Soviet republics in Central Asia or the Caucasus.

"So, there was a vote on economic independence, not on a full one and when the request was presented to and discussed in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, it

was decided that starting Jan. 1, 1990, the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as well as Belarus, would be granted economic independence, which means that each republic would have full control over its natural resources and potentials."

According to Alfreds, the official institutions in Moscow and those in the republics, are heavily involved in setting the basis of economic independence and economic integration between each republic and Moscow.

"This means that each republic handles all issues of developing its economy, depending on its natural resources and capabilities independently from the centre. Because it is more capable of knowing the best ways of proper economic investment," he said.

Consequently, this will please both the republic and Moscow since tight (extreme) centralisation in the past, lead to decisions that did not take into consideration local circumstances. The results of the past (economic) decisions did not please the centre nor the republic.

However, there are political forces in Latvia that are demanding complete separation of Latvia from the centre. "I would like to stress that they are 'isolated' forces and do not have a wide effect on the Latvians."

"Our republic does not have any natural resources like gas and minerals, and the developed industries in Latvia depend on the raw materials coming from other republics. And if we want to be independent, other resources available in our country will not be enough to keep the industrial development that we reached."

On economic development, Alfreds said the best way in a country inhabited by 300 million people, with varied nationalities, is to take into consideration the ways and methods of thinking and the mentalities of each nation, to be able to take steps forward.

What applies to the Baltic republics does not necessarily apply to the Soviet republics in Central Asia or the Caucasus.

"So, there was a vote on economic independence, not on a full one and when the request was presented to and discussed in the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, it

was decided that starting Jan. 1, 1990, the three Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as well as Belarus, would be granted economic independence, which means that each republic would have full control over its natural resources and potentials."

According to Alfreds, the official institutions in Moscow and those in the republics, are heavily involved in setting the basis of economic independence and economic integration between each republic and Moscow.

"This means that each republic handles all issues of developing its economy, depending on its natural resources and capabilities independently from the centre. Because it is more capable of knowing the best ways of proper economic investment," he said.

Consequently, this will please both the republic and Moscow since tight (extreme) centralisation in the past, lead to decisions that did not take into consideration local circumstances. The results of the past (economic) decisions did not please the centre nor the republic.

However, there are political forces in Latvia that are demanding complete separation of Latvia from the centre. "I would like to stress that they are 'isolated' forces and do not have a wide effect on the Latvians."

"Our republic does not have any natural resources like gas and minerals, and the developed industries in Latvia depend on the raw materials coming from other republics. And if we want to be independent, other resources available in our country will not be enough to keep the industrial development that we reached."

On economic development, Alfreds said the best way in a country inhabited by 300 million

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

جريدة الأردن اليومية независимая политическая газета, издаваемая в Англии. Основана в 1975 году

Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Noble or ignoble?

THERE is something seriously wrong with American thinking; not when it comes to discussing efforts for peace in the Middle East but when it comes to the means to achieve it, and the nature of an envisaged peace settlement. It is not in any way new, but it is becoming more and more pronounced these days. So, there is nothing really surprising to hear reports that Washington has offered to sign a "Memorandum of understanding" with Israel to rule out any Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) involvement in preliminary peace talks. No doubt, the American offer is timed to be seen as a pacifying gesture after the State Department criticised the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, for his open defiance of U.S. overtures towards realising the initial goal of launching direct Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. But, can it throw a curtain over the emerging scenario where neither the U.S. nor Israel has any intention to include the PLO in any talks, preliminary or otherwise.

For all technical purposes, the U.S., having chided Shamir for saying that he was willing to take on Washington, or any other party for that matter, in his opposition to contacts with the PLO, is now offering an olive branch to the Israeli leader as an essential element in pushing the peace process.

But, for practical purposes, what does the American offer, if indeed it is true that there is one, indicate? That Palestinians who do not have any links whatsoever with the PLO will be involved in "preliminary talks" and, who knows, can also assume the role of "final negotiators." So, technically or otherwise, it is aimed at cutting out the PLO from its central role in the peace process.

Obviously, there is little significance that the U.S. attaches to its ongoing dialogue with the PLO in Tunis, except that it is a channel to "explain" American moves to the Palestinian leadership, of course, always with a suggestion that the PLO makes no big fuss about whatever Washington does since everything is aimed at serving the noble purpose of achieving a just and durable solution to the Palestinian problem. But, aren't we hearing the rumblings of a "take-it-or-leave-it" coming from Washington to the PLO? It is bound to happen in public soon, and then where does it leave the Palestinians, who have acknowledged the PLO as their sole legitimate representative, in their quest to regain their national rights on their soil when it is clear that the fundamental aim of the American-Israeli exercise and carefully-enacted drama is to cut out any exchange of land for peace?

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday launched an attack on the United States stand with regard to the Middle East situation and said that Washington continues to provide arms and funds to the Jewish state and gives empty promises to the Arabs. The paper said that Shamir's recent rejection of the Egyptian peace plan and his refusal to hold talks with the PLO represent a clear picture of Israel's intransigence and its hostile attitude towards peace. It should be noted that the United States' policies have been instrumental in boosting the intransigent stand of Israel and its refusal of all peace bids, and unless the United States stops its supply of arms and funds to Israel, it cannot expect Tel Aviv to respond favourably to any peace bid; and Washington's criticism of Shamir's position cannot absolve the United States from its responsibility for the present situation, the paper continued. Unless Washington takes practical steps to bring about a real change in the Israeli position, there can be no way for achieving peace no matter what excuse American statesmen present to the world, the paper added. The paper warned that the present situation is bound to deepen the feeling of despair which could bring about adverse effects not only to the current developments but also with regard to the whole concept of peace.

Washington's confused policies in the Middle East region is the theme of an article by a columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily Friday. Mahmoud Rimawi says that when faced with Israel's intransigence with regard to peace plans, the United States suddenly turns into a neutral state but when Shamir launches attacks on Washington for not doing enough for the Jewish state, the United States immediately announces its allegiance to Israel and world Zionism by succumbing to the Israeli leaders' demands, politically, financially and militarily. The recent instance, says the writer, is represented in Shamir's severe attack on the United States prior to his next month's visit to Washington. Shamir's attack is a form of pressure on the United States, designed to pave the way for an announcement by Washington of new forms of aid and further support for the Jewish state and its policies in the Middle East, the writer continues. Washington's inability to exercise any pressure on Tel Aviv to make it accept peace plans can only encourage Israel to pursue its atrocities against the Palestinians; and Washington's continued aid to Shamir and his government does not help the cause of peace, says the writer. Rimawi says that only a strong Palestinian unity and a solid stand on the part of the Arab Nation with regard to Palestinian rights can stand up to the American policies in our region.

Al Dostour daily commented on King Hussein's lecture at Oxford University in England in which he dwelt on the situation in the Middle East and criticised Israel's continued intransigence. The paper particularly referred to the King's warning of Israel's continued drive to stockpile nuclear weapons while the world is trying to defuse tension everywhere and while the superpowers are trying to dispose of their nuclear arsenals in a bid to pave the way for world peace. The paper referred to the King's emphasis on the need for the world community to listen to the call of peace by the PLO, and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, and said that the more Israel shows intransigence the more complicated the situation in the Middle East can become.

Israel-South Africa

The strategic alliance

The following is a speech made by Denis Goldberg at a CAABU (Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding) seminar held early this year in London. Goldberg was born and educated in South Africa. In 1964 he was convicted in the Rivonia Treason Trial and spent the next 22 years in South African prisons until his release in 1986. He now lives in England and works with the African National Congress.

By Denis Goldberg

THE OFFICIAL title is "Israel and South Africa: A Strategic Alliance" and I'm simply going to assert that the alliance exists — there's sufficient evidence which has built up over the years. We used to speculate about it and the Israeli regime would call us liars and would say we had overestimated imaginations. Prove it! they would say. I came out of prison and they said Goldberg has not been around for twenty-two years how can we possibly know these things. And of course we continued to assert them. Until in March 1987, in response to U.S. congressional legislation, the Israeli government said "we have an alliance, we have had contacts for years, of course we are going to scale them down." They didn't tell us they have an overriding agreement which has no time limit, under which all the other agreements fall. So they are going to scale them down and not renew them when they don't need renewing. But we are the liars, we are the ones with overestimated imaginations.

Lest we forget

We do not forget, we shall not forget, this is the subtitle. Lest we forget, we are told we must remember the murder of 6 million Jews and indeed we must. We are not told we must remember the murder of at least another six million people in the Nazi war.

We are not told that we must not forget the principles established at the Nuremberg trials and which include the principles that it is not an excuse to say the security of my state was involved, it is not an excuse to say that a higher authority gave me an order and therefore I was justified in perpetrating acts, crimes, against humanity. We remember, they have forgotten.

After all, these are people who can send their troops into the West Bank against an unarmed people rising up for their rights as human beings. Initially, television cameras were there and they didn't want to be seen shooting unarmed people, so they took the kids round the corner and broke their arms and legs. They didn't want to be seen shooting people so they buried them alive with bulldozers. Then they learnt from South Africa; they came to learn from each other these two allies, and they shut up the television crews and so now they shoot people every day and they say "but it is the security of our state." But we shall not forget. We dare not forget. I want to make one further point. It's not an original thought but I want to develop it. Today we see throughout the world as a result of economic crisis and political difficulties, a rising tide of right-wing political influence — in France, in Austria, in Argentina and, I would say, in Britain and the United States fascists are on the march — and these people tell us we must never forget. The state of Israel itself actively assists right-wing fascistic governments. It is helping to create the very climate in which people can be murdered on a massive scale, on the West Bank, in South Africa and in Namibia where remaining guerrilla fighters are shot down because they are invading their own country. It's their country! And what do our media say? They elevate South Africa as the upholders of law and order. They uphold Israel as the upholders of law and order. Is the world standing on its head? Please, we must not forget.

I want to tell you a story about Govan Mbeki, who was sentenced with me. He served a bit longer in prison than I did, he was there for 24 years. He told me that in 1947 or 1948, he came across an illustrated volume on the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps. This black South African who has suffered all the consequences of institutionalised racism, said he read through this book (an African nationalist, he is also a communist, he is a revolutionary fighter for freedom in that country). He told me when we met in prison that having seen those pictures of what was found in the concentration camps, he could never be a racist, because that is what racism inevitably leads to what was found in those camps when they were liberated. He is also a member of the African National Congress and I would say that is one of the reasons why the ANC has never been a racist organisation.

A strategic alliance

There is of course the necessity to talk about some of the details of this alliance between Israel and South Africa. It is called a strategic alliance and perhaps we should look at this word "strategic". I suppose you have to contrast it with a tactical alliance. It is not a short term thing; it is not intended to overcome a particular shortage at a particular time. After what was called, in our press, the Yom Kippur War the United States had been slow in re-supplying the Israeli army and so they signed an agreement with South Africa. I was privy to inside information — because in prison you meet people who get involved in things like this, like the South African double agent Detter Gerhard who was able to tell me that there were secret clauses which provided for the automatic re-supply of each other's forces with anything which was common, commonly used by both forces.

So if they needed artillery shells from South Africa they could draw them automatically and South Africa in return. So there is that aspect of tactical need in a particular situation but in relation to the long term, we know that the agreement started in 1976 with the visit of the then Prime Minister of South Africa, Johannes Vorster, a man who had been detained in World War II as a fascist, a supporter of Nazi Germany. They signed agreements of friendship, and enduring and lasting amity with many secret clauses providing for military supplies, for mutual investment — South Africa has foreign exchange controls but money goes to Israel in large quantities, South African corporations have invested there heavily and South Africa's Jewish community's contributions are probably the second largest in the world. I suppose the essential feature of South African Jewry is that it is white and enjoys all the privileges of the white South African. That's its significance, not its Jewishness, and therefore it is very wealthy. That money has gone, not simply into trade, it has gone into investment in Israeli military industries. South Africa provides the finance and the industrial muscle for the use of Israeli developed technologies. There is this constant interchange and it is two-way.

When Israel says it doesn't supply weapons to South Africa, maybe it doesn't any longer actually supply naval patrol boats. They are built in South Africa to Israeli plans. Maybe they don't actually supply the circuit boards for the guidance of missiles, but they provided the designs — or the South Africans might even have ripped them off from samples because I am told that this also happens between allies. Weapons supply of every kind for land forces, for air forces — must I name the aircraft? — the Cheetah, the Cheetah E, the new Leopard that is being built which was originally known as the Lavi and had a billion dollars of American finance. Or do we name the Alphac helicopter, or do we name the joint aero-engine production which enables them to bypass U.S. sanctions legislation and the United Nations arms embargo? Do we have to mention nuclear weapons, do we have to mention the artillery shells which are nuclear tipped with their range of 25 or 30 miles? All of this has been done in association with Israel and had been well documented by Jane Hunter and Abdol Minty and others.

I have mentioned some of the economic relationships. We could mention the conscious sanctions-busting set up within Israel by kibbutz industries, by the Histadrut through Koor and Israeli corporations inside South Africa. There is an interesting phenomenon: ten thousand Jews have left South Africa because they wish to get out of the frying pan, very few of them have jumped into the fire in Israel. They have gone to other countries. At the same time ten thousand Israelis have gone to South Africa, many of them are technicians from the Israeli Aircraft Industries and from the military industries in general. Trade and investment; the sanctions-busting through the re-labelling of goods (sometimes the goods don't even go to Israel, they simply use Israeli labels, which enables South Africa to get the special treatment Israel gets

for the import of South African goods into the United States under Israeli labels). If we talk about diplomatic relationships, I always understood that tact was not to say it, diplomacy was to say it in a way which would be acceptable. But I am afraid in this case, one has to say that these two allies lie in harmony, they say they do not have military relations when they do.

At the time of the intifada South African military officers were in Israel. They don't even deny it, they say "well we just don't talk about it." Or they will say, "well, so what? Officers are always here," and at the time of the massacre of people in Angola by South African and UNITA forces, there were Israeli officers in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique. They say they don't operate together; they deny they operate together but they are murdering and killing people all over the world. And of course we can add the whole Iran-contra scandal with its South African pilots and cargo handlers and Israeli handling of money. Wherever there is dirty work to be done, these two countries are

cause we are superior sensitive things, they are migrant labourers who are not allowed to take their families with them when they move to the industries in the white cities. You see, they have no feelings, they leave their families behind — and it becomes a circular argument of self-justification for this kind of brutality.

And so we have a situation where a one-time minister of defence in the Israeli cabinet, Ariel Sharon, now the minister of trade and industry, can say that the present Israeli government has made a fatal error in relation to the intifada. The fatal error, according to him, is that they didn't simply send in the army and kill everybody and put down the uprising. That's the fatal error he talks about. Now you will say well, why pick on one politician when he is still in the cabinet, they don't kick him out. This is acceptable language, after all they are only Palestinian people, they are not Jewish Israelis. And if you say that they keep him in the cabinet because he has a constituency which supports him, this is precisely my point: that this ideology exists, and is propagated and supported in this country, in the United States, in West Germany in South Africa. It is important that we do not forget.

It is important that we remember, it's even more important that we act and it's not good enough for the British government to send a junior foreign minister, William Waldegrave, to go and walk around the West Bank and say this is terrible and come back and report on it and for the British government to do nothing.

Had it been Jewish Israelis who were being attacked we would have aircraft flying against Libya, perhaps we would even have paratroopers dropping into Lebanon. Talking is not enough. When I talk about taking action I would like to recall to the Ambassador of Algeria that his country once hosted my leader, Nelson

A Light Unto the Nations (Res.)



sed. And we've seen struggle which has not been stopped.

At the same time the armed struggle has gone on and has escalated. From outside our fighters go back in and lead that armed struggle too. On the West Bank we've seen the emergence of a mighty organisation of people stretching across every class, every social grouping — from the poorest farmers and workers and migrant workers to the wealthy, to the professionals, to the shopkeepers — in a united struggle for national liberation.

And this too has, in the South African sense, shaken the Israeli state to the point where it does not know what to do. Should it send in more troops — shouldn't it send in more troops? Well, let's take up arms.

Now I want to say to you, I didn't recite this litany of "lest we forget" simply to say that the Israeli state is a bad state, evil. This seminar was called by CAABU, it's for the advancement of Arab-British understanding. Try to say that anything the Palestinians do to put an end to the crime against humanity, that the occupation of the territories amounts to, is justified — just as anything the people of South Africa do, or Namibia, to put an end to the oppression of apartheid is justified. To end this political overview, I want to talk about another strategic alliance between the same areas, between Palestine and South Africa, between the oppressed people, between the two liberation movements and there are some striking parallels. We've seen in South Africa, since 1976, the emergence of a massive trade union movement because South Africa is heavily industrialised. We've seen the emergence of the United Democratic Front. We've seen the emergence of an internal leadership involved in nonviolent political action and we've seen a continuous state of emergency. We've seen people murdered and imprisoned, and babies tear-gassed.

I would like to see the government in this country, Great Britain, my adopted country, take the initiative — not just words — against the state of Israel, against the state of South Africa. That alliance between the people of Palestine and the people of South Africa is unshakeable. We fight the same enemies, we find the same strategies, have achieved very similar legitimacies throughout the world. To save myself the trouble of having to say it all in the various South African languages and in English I will simply say in Portuguese a *fita* continua ... thank you.

Metaphors of the world, unite!

By Lance Morrow

FORTY-EIGHT intellectuals from around the world recently assembled to help celebrate the sesquicentennial of Boston University by trying to find a metaphor for the age in which we live. It was an elegant game, but also inadvertently right for an age of television and drugs, in which the world is reduced to a sound bite or a capsule, a quick fix of meaning.

"Postmodern Age" has always been an empty description, and "Postindustrial Age" was a phrase about as interesting as a suburban tract. They are not metaphors anyway, but little black flags of aftermath. An age that is "post" anything is, by definition, confused and dangerously overextended, like Wile E. Coyote after he has left the cartoon plane of solid rock and freezes in thin air, then tries to tiptoe back along a line of space before gravity notices and takes him down to a little poof in the canyon far below.

The metaphysics of the possibilities can flare and darken. The holocaust and other catastrophes of the 20th century invite the term post-apocalyptic. But a world veering toward the 21st century sometimes has an edgy intuition that it is "pre-apocalyptic." Last summer Francis Fukuyama, a State Department planner, resolved the matter peacefully. He published an article proclaiming the "end of history," a result of the worldwide triumph of Western liberal democracy. Hence this is the posthistoric age, a fourth dimension in

which the human pageant terminates in a fuzz of meaningless well-being. Intellectuals sometimes nurture a spectacular narcissism about the significance of the age they grace.

Is there one brilliant, compact image that captures the era of Gorbachev and the greenhouse effect, of global communications and AIDS, of mass famine and corporate imperialism, of space exploration and the world's seas awash in plastic? The Age of Leisure and the Age of the Refugee coexist with the Age of the Deal.

Time is fractured in the contemporary. We inhabit not one age but many ages simultaneously, from the Bronze to the Space. Did the Ayatollah Khomeini live in the same millennium as, say, Los Angeles?

The era's label should be at least binary, like Dickens' "the best of times, the worst of times," again no metaphor. It is a fallacy to think there is one theme. Like all ages, it is a time of angels and moping dogs — after Ralph Waldo Emerson's lines: "It seems as if heaven had sent its insane angels into our world as to an asylum, and here they will break out in their native music and utter intervals of despair." The small world that the astronauts showed us from space is also, down here, a psychologically tessellated overload of images.

The planet reaches for the channel changer, a restless mind-altering instrument. Like drugs, it turns human consciousness into a landscape that is passive, agitated and insatiable — a fatal configuration.

One might put the mosaic in motion by thinking of this as the age of the hand-held TV channel changer. The electronic world-dwelling (and such a thing is coming) is fractured by what passes through its billion eyes into the collective brain) has a short attention span and dreams brief dreams. When history vaporises itself this way — its events streaming off instantly into electrons fired into space and then recombining mysteriously in human living rooms and minds around the world — then people face a surreal pluralism of realities.

The small world that the astronauts showed us from space is also, down here, a psychologically tessellated overload of images. The planet reaches for the channel changer, a restless mind-altering instrument. Like drugs, it turns human consciousness into a landscape that is passive, agitated and insatiable — a fatal configuration.

Historians can speak of the Enlightenment or the Baroque Era or La Belle Epoque and not fear that they are describing developments in only a fraction of the world. Now, the metaphor must be global. There is no figure of speech so powerful or oratorical that it can cover such a drama, the life, and gives it back to life as myth, as metaphor, something that has a counterlife of its own in a world of blindingly accelerating change, language can no longer fashion its metaphors fast enough to stabilise people with a spiritual counterlife, and so self-knowledge may deteriorate to moral blur, like the snow of electrons on a television screen, in some sense the world is plunged on, without benefit of metaphor, a dangerous loss. The eyes do not have time to adjust to either the light or the dark.

Language takes its life from life, and gives it back to life as myth, as metaphor, something that has a counterlife of its own in a world of blindingly accelerating change.

The planet reaches for the channel changer, a restless mind-altering instrument. Like drugs, it turns human consciousness into a landscape that is passive, agitated and insatiable — a fatal configuration.

Historians can speak of the Enlightenment or the Baroque Era or La Belle Epoque and not fear that they are describing developments in only a fraction of the world. Now, the metaphor must

Urbanisation — pros and cons

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Bad planning over years has led to wide scattering of urban housing in Amman and, consequently, excessive infrastructure costs. In addition, there is a pronounced shortage of housing for low-income groups. Despite this, Jordan is rated as a highly urbanised country, according to Hisham Zagha, director general of the Urban Development Department (UDD).

One of the major factors contributing to the high demand for low-income housing in urban areas of the Kingdom is that 70 per cent of the total population live in the cities, and the annual growth rate in this sector is four per cent, Zagha explained. "The low-income group has little choice but to live in overcrowded conditions as a result of a combination of factors," Zagha said in an interview with the Jordan Times. These factors, he said, include shortcomings in the existing infrastructure and zoning policies, high land prices, restricted building regulations and inadequate access to financial institutions which extend assistance to housing projects.

Not attractive enough

Another problem is that the housing provided by the corporation is not attractive enough to many middle-income citizens and many such housing units are unoccupied, but remain beyond the reach of the low-income group, he pointed out.

The government is also exerting efforts to clear squatter areas and resettle residents in planned communities. According to Zagha the government sought to regularise existing lease and zoning situations for squatter settlements. Municipalities and public utilities also made efforts to catch up with service deficiencies, "but all in vain, for these efforts were uncoordinated and costly," Zagha said.

In 1980, the UDD was established with the aim of implementing an organised approach to upgrade slum and squatter settlements and service projects for low-income Jordanians. The first UDD project and the most successful, according to Zagha, aimed at providing shelter and community facilities and improving productivity of the urban poor through provision of loans to small enterprises and vocational and commercial training.

"We also aimed at increasing female participation in the labour force through the provision of specialised and female training facilities," through vocational training centres. That involved providing women with three-month diploma courses in typing, dress making, knitting and flower arrangements. Coupled with access to financing for small-scale projects, the skills should enable the graduates of these courses to increase their income, according to Zagha.

The target of the first UDD project, which was launched in 1981 and was completed in 1985, was the low-income families in the Greater Amman area such as Al Wahdat, Jofeh, Wadi Al Rimam, Nuza and Wadi-Had-

dach.

The financing — JD 21 million — came from the private and public sectors and the Housing Bank, which contributed 28 per cent of the cost.

Housing Bank figures say that the bank has invested a total of JD 782 million in various projects in the Kingdom, obviously, not in low-income housing.

The World Bank also lends a helping hand to find solutions to the problems created by rapid urbanisation in Jordan. "It also carries out economic and urban work based on studies as well as helping to raise primary urban services, including water and sewage projects," Zagha said. The World Bank contribution was improved physical and urban planning in Amman and other urban centres, according to Zagha.

Squatter areas in Amman were upgraded in the first UDD project, Zagha said. "It accommodated some 1,500 families and created three new sites, and it also services housing schemes for another 5,000 families," he said.

A survey was conducted after the project was completed to assess the population and health characteristics of the squatter set-

tlements. It found that 95 per cent of the households were connected with water and sewerage systems. "The project benefited those families who lived in overcrowded atmospheres," Zagha said.

"They are now able to expand both horizontally and vertically."

According to the survey, infant and child mortality rates registered dramatic declines after the UDD project was implemented and awareness of the need for household hygiene had also increased. (For example, in 1981 only 17 per cent of the households used soap, but after the project about 60 per cent started using soap. As a result, Zagha says: "there is a notable decrease in intestinal parasites which were detected among children and infants."

10% of women in workforce

The survey also noted that 71 per cent of the infants were immunised against major killer diseases. Eighty nine per cent had immunisation against polio and 57 per cent against measles. These are considerably high figures in comparison to 1981 when the parents overlooked the im-

portance of immunisation, Zagha said. According to the survey, household incomes rose from JD 80 per month in 1981 to JD 120 per month in 1985. Indirectly, the UDD provides the beneficiaries with jobs by building shopping areas and several centres for them to work in. The resulting increase in salaries help the beneficiaries to support the household in a better way, according to Zagha.

However, Zagha noted, five times as many females as males who head households had an income of below JD 50 per month.

Education for young women were nearly as good as for young men. Eighty five per cent of girls and 90 per cent of boys finished primary school. Unfortunately, Zagha added, only 10 per cent of the economically active population is female. Less than half of the beneficiaries expressed dissatisfaction with the room sizes and height of houses offered by the UDD, according to Zagha. The UDD second project, therefore, aimed at a wider range of plot sizes with a maximum area of 300 square metres. "Commercial and community facilities and centres were built, including kinder-

gartens, emergency centres, playgrounds and women training centres," he said. Job creation was limited, for the project did not involve trying to find work nor developing markets for the beneficiaries, he added.

According to Zagha, the second project involved upgrading of two sites and developing four new sites. The sites were situated in East Amman "benefiting 30,000 people with 3,500 housing units. The project was started in 1986.

Several families living in UDD projects in Qweisneh were interviewed by the Jordan Times. One member of a household said: "The costs are far too expensive and our salary does not help us too much."

One mother said: "I am not too satisfied with the spacing, the kitchen is too small, our heads almost touch the ceiling, and most importantly a family of about four or five barely have room to breath."

Another family agreed and added: "The majority of the people are cramped in the households. There are doctors but we lack hospitals in our area and other important facilities as well."

Soviet UFO sightings linked to religious belief, escapism

By David Ljunggren
Reuters

VORONEZH, Soviet Union — A rash of UFO sightings in the Soviet Union has much more to do with religious belief, escapism and a newspaper circulation war than with visitors from other planets.

For the past week, Soviet newspapers have entertained the public with stories about contacts with aliens in spaceships, concentrating on an alleged landing in September by a UFO (unidentified flying object) in this central Russian city.

The phenomenon is not new — the press had earlier carried stories of extra-terrestrial activity — but public interest is keen despite the fact that no evidence has emerged to back up the stories other than the statements of a few children.

"Much of it has to do with the tremendous upsurge in religion over the past few years. Russians are by nature deeply religious people and are now desperately looking for something to believe in," said one Western diplomat in Moscow.

Religious belief was heavily discouraged during the rule of Josef Stalin and only really started to recover after Mikhail Gorbachev came to power and encouraged more freedom of thought.

"I believe the spaceship was a message from Jesus. He was telling us we have to be as innocent as children, which is why only the young saw the space ship land," said Alexander Mosolov, a member of the local team investigating the Voronezh incident.

The popularity of UFO stories has been matched by the rise to

fame of television faith healers such as Anatoly Kashpirovsky and Alan Chumak, both of whom regularly draw huge audiences to their shows.

"Don't forget that in many ways this is a middle ages culture. People are god-fearing, gullible and very, very superstitious. There has always been a belief in the occult here," said a Soviet academic.

Some analysts say Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness in the press, has provided particularly fertile ground for stories of visits from other planets.

The policy has encouraged the press to discuss many previously taboo subjects, such as Stalin's reign of terror in the 1930s.

"The trouble is that they're running out of fascinating revelations from the past. People know that Stalin was a bad man, but even Lenin had his problems. They need new sensational discoveries and UFOs fit the bill perfectly," one diplomat said.

The search for exclusive stories has also resulted in a circulation war using tactics which would impress even the hardest of Western popular press editors.

In August, Moscow's Vechernaya Moskva daily said Chumak would bless the subscription coupon in its September 1 issue, guaranteeing a happy life and other wonderful benefits to those who subscribed using the coupon.

Anxious readers mobbed the capital's newspaper sellers, and on the black market copies of the issue fetched up to 20 times their face value.

The chaotic state of the nation's economy has encouraged many Soviet citizens to revel in stories of UFO visits.



Werner Bischof: Famine in Madras, India, 1950. Photo: Rheinisches Bildarchiv, Cologne

WHO: Polio immunisation reaches two-thirds mark

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) has announced that, for the first time in history, immunisation coverage for the world has reached the two-thirds mark (67%) for a third dose of polio vaccine for children reaching their first year of life. Other good news is contained in the global immunisation fi-

gures released by WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI): third dose coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) stands at 66 per cent coverage for the vaccine used against tuberculosis (BCG) has reached 71 per cent; and measles vaccine coverage is 61 per cent.

But Dr. Ralph H. Henderson, Director of the EPI, was optimistic. "This is a terrific accomplishment," he said. "We are on the threshold of realising our dream of reaching at least 80 per cent coverage of the world's children with all of these EPI vaccines by the end of next year." PANOS.

For all year:

Packing,
Air Freight Forwarding,
Customs Clearance,
Door-to-door Service,
Ticketing and
Reservation needs.

please call:

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street
Shmeisani
P.O. Box 7806
Amman, Jordan
Tel. 604676, 604696

CROWN INT'L EST.
packing, shipping,
forwarding, storing,
clearing, door-to-door
service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 654688, Fax: 658652
P.O. Box 22265 BEIRUT JO
P.O. Box 528457
AMMAN, JORDAN

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30
18:00-23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic
Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

EVERY DAY
PEOPLE WHO NEED
CLEANING SERVICES
CALL US!
Electrolux
P.O.Box 925229 AMMAN
Tel. 604671

JUMBO photo
size 30% larger
Free enlargement
20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays
Bank. Phone: 604042
Sweifieh Tel: 823891

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in
1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at
our shop and get...

JUMBO photo
size 30% larger
Free enlargement
20 x 30 cm

Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for
Lunch Friday only

Tel: 619214

Come and taste our
specialties

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30
p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle
opposite Akileh Hospital
Tel: 641093

Slide film Processing by

Konica
COLOR FILM PAPER

Same Day Service
for all E6 films at

Sal bashian

Trading Co.

Wadi Saqra str.

Next to Petra Bank
Headquarters

Tel : 633418

Tel: 65821111/65821122

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821133/65821144

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821155/65821166

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821177/65821188

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821199/65821100

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821111/65821122

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821133/65821144

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821155/65821166

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821177/65821188

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821199/65821100

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821111/65821122

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821133/65821144

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821155/65821166

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821177/65821188

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821199/65821100

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821111/65821122

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821133/65821144

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821155/65821166

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821177/65821188

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 65821199/65821100

Opposite Comptroller Hotel

Tel: 658

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1989 7

Inter-Korea talks make breakthrough

PANMUNJOM, Korea (AP) — Sports officials from South and North Korea Friday made a breakthrough in talks on forming a single team for next year's Asian games by agreeing on a joint flag, and made progress in procedures for picking athletes.

Officials from both sides praised the progress made at the talks, the first since March, but said many obstacles remain before a final agreement can be reached. The two Koreas have begun to make some progress in recent talks on bettering relations after months of stalemate.

"There was a considerable progress on the flag and others, including the selection of athletes for the joint team," North Korean chief delegate Kim Hyung Jin said after the four-hour meeting at the Panmunjom truce site.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

1 IS FOR INFERENCE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ K 4
♦ K 8
♦ K 9 7 5
♦ A K 3 2

WEST
♦ J 9 7 5
♦ Q 3 2
♦ Q 9
♦ Q 8 3 2

EAST
♦ J 10 9 7 5 4 ♦ Q

SOUTH
♦ A 10 6 2
♦ A 5 4
♦ A J 10 4
♦ 8 6

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♦ Pass 5 NT Pass
6 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦

This week, we will concentrate on gleaming clues from the bidding and play. One of the beauties of bridge is that it gives practitioners a chance to reason and infer, rather than project from a position where everything is known, as in chess. This hand foisted a many-time national champion.

Even though North-South were

Kim voiced optimism about formation of a joint team, saying, "We will do our best to form the first single team in our history and we in turn expect the south to do so also."

His South Korean counterpart,

Chang Chung-Sik, also reported progress, but said the talks still must solve knotty issues such as a name for the proposed single team.

"The northern side was rather active and straightforward and there was some progress. But I would not say the prospect is 100 per cent bright," Chang said after the meeting.

Friday's sports talks were businesslike, with both sides avoiding political exchanges. Recent talks on other issues have been marked by acrimonious political debate.

Edberg advances into Seiko semifinals

TOKYO (AP) — Top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden, keeping his concentration throughout the match, Friday beat Frenchman Henri Leconte 6-1, 7-6 (9-8) in the quarterfinals of the \$627,500 Seiko super tennis tournament.

Edberg, ranked third in the world, broke the second and sixth games to take the first set in 27 minutes on the artificial court of Yoyogi National Stadium.

In the second set, Edberg was down 0-40 in the sixth game but rallied with strong serves and volleys as the two players kept their serves through the sixth game.

Edberg then broke the seventh game and Leconte broke back the next game.

It was the de-braker, Leconte led 7-6 with an ace and needed one more point to win the second set.

But Edberg gained the next two points, and Leconte then netted a forehand shot.

"I tried my best," Leconte

said. "In the first set, my serves were too strong. He returned well. I was getting better and better in the second set but I was disappointed as a 7-6 set point slipped away in the tie-break."

Edberg said, "Leconte is always a tough opponent. He hit the ball hard and it was difficult to get rhythm. I concentrated on each point and that was the main factor for the victory."

In other quarterfinal matches, third-seeded Aaron Krickstein of the United States beat erratic Grant Connell of Canada 6-3, 6-4.

After taking the first set, Krickstein broke the first and seventh games. Krickstein, ranked 10th in the world, kept the 10th game without losing a point.

Connell had 39 unforced errors against Krickstein's 23. Connell hit 55 per cent of his first serves while Krickstein 64 per cent.

Fifth-seeded Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany posted a 6-4, 7-5 triumph over American qual-

ifying Rick Leach.



Stefan Edberg

fier Rick Leach.

"I prepared well for this tournament," Steeb said. "I was hitting well today."

Edberg plays Krickstein and Steeb meets Darren Cahill of Australia in the semifinals Saturday.

Cahill beat Ronald Agenor of Haiti 3-6, 7-6 (9-7), 6-4 in the quarterfinals.

The singles winner will receive \$100,000 and the runner-up \$50,000.

Korobchinski wins men's title

STUTTGART (AP) — Igor Korobchinski of the Soviet Union earned one perfect mark and the gold medal Thursday in the men's all-around competition at the world gymnasts championships.

The 19-year-old Soviet got a 10 in the vault to add his first world title to the European all-around title he won in May.

The silver medal went to another Soviet, Valery Mogulni, who also had one perfect score, on the pommel horse.

A fall of the horizontal bar at his last rotation sent Olympic champion Vladimir Artemov to sixth place and prevented a Soviet sweep.

Li Jing of China took the bronze. The Soviets also won golds in the men's and women's team

three rotations.

Artemov had a poor start, get-

ting only a 9.60 for his unconvincing opening routine on the floor.

He improved on the pommel horse, getting a 9.90, and had a 9.850 on the rings, like Mogulni.

At the half-way mark of the evening's programme, Artemov, was fourth.

At the next rotation all three Soviets got 9.90s — Artemov and Mogulni in the vault and Korobchinski on the parallel bars. That put them on course for a sweep, with Korobchinski leading.

Artemov and Mogulni then moved to the parallel bars, where the Olympic champion scored a 9.90 to Mogulni's 9.80. Korobchinski, on the horizontal bar at the time, earned only a 9.80 despite a daring routine.

Tyson adjusts to northern chill

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP) —

Mike Tyson sat down on a chair

in the middle of the worn-out,

patched-up boxing ring at Pan-

ther Gym in Edmonton on Thurs-

day as sweat poured down his

forehead.

"I love the little rinky-dink

gym, I love them," he said.

"That's what fighting's all

about."

With reporters standing and

kneeling at his side inside the

ring, Tyson said he generally bare

the media from his gym. But he's

taken a liking to local contingent.

"You're cool guys. It's a pleasure

to have you here," he said.

"I respect the way you treat me.

In other places, they have a little

flaky attitude. I really appreciate

Tyson, 37-0 with 33 knockouts,

said he's in great shape. But the

change of climate for the "cold war," as the fight has been dubbed, will take some time to overcome.

He got first-hand experience

early Thursday when he went out for his daily run. The temperature dipped to near freezing over-

night but did rise about 20 de-

grees by the time he was sparring.

Tyson usually trains in Las

Vegas, but he had moved to

Albany, New York, in recent

weeks so he could meet the re-

quirements of a community ser-

vice sentence he drew for a driv-

ing offense.

"It's pretty cold, yeah," said

Tyson, who skipped rope to loud

rap music — as a propane heater

blew right behind him — before

getting taped for sparring.

Nuggets' pride, reputation at stake

ROME (AP) — The start of the

National Basketball Association's

regular season still is two weeks

away, but don't tell the Denver

Nuggets that the McDonald's

Open is just another exhibition.

Pride and reputation are at

stake for the Nuggets, who open

the four-team tournament Friday

night against Spanish champion

Barcelona. Italian champion Phi-

lippe Milan faces Jugoplastica Split

of Yugoslavia in the other game.

Coming from the NBA, the

Nuggets are expected to win,

and Denver guard Lafayette

"fat" Lever, for one, doesn't

want to make history as the first

NBA team to lose in the McDo-

ald's Open.

The Milwaukee Bucks won the

inaugural tournament at Mil-

waukee in 1987 and the Boston

Celtics won at Madrid, Spain, last

year.

"I don't look at this as an

exhibition; I look at it as an

important game to win," Lever

said after Thursday's practice at

the Palaeur Arena. "We've got a

lot of pressure of us. I don't want

to lose here and have to go back

to the NBA and have people say,

"how could you lose to those

guys? You must be the worst

team in the NBA."

Lever, who led Denver in re-

bounds, steals and assists last

season, said the team enjoys the

spotlight of playing in Rome.

BABEL SUPERMARKET BABEL SUPERMARKET

Just arrived a large varieties of Far East food stuffs at BABEL

SUPERMARKET.

Most welcome all our Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese and Thai

customers

Tel: 622408 Jabal Luweibdeh near the Circle.

Halloween

THURSDAY OCTOBER 26th 8:00 - 12:00

NIGHT

ALL FOR ONLY 6.4.D.

A NIGHT OF SPOOKY FUN

WHEN YOU CAN ENJOY:

DANCING TO THE SOUNDS OF OUR

LIVE BAND, DRESSING UP & WINNING

VALUABLE PRIZES, DELICIOUS

SNACKS & DISCOUNTED

BEVERAGE PRICES.

ALL FOR ONLY 6.4.D.

LODLOQ QAD

The Philadelphia

TICKETS ARE LIMITED, SO HURRY & MAKE YOUR

RESERVATIONS BY CALLING 663400 ENT-113.

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAIN



Anne and Bridie Conlon hold a picture of their brother Gerard, the alleged ringleader of the Guildford pub bombers, before his release Thursday.

Court overturns wrong convictions in Iraq bombing

LONDON (AP) — The government has ordered an inquiry into alleged police misconduct after the freeing of three people wrongly convicted of an IRA (Irish Republican Army) bombing 14 years ago.

The police officers involved in the investigations that led to the 1972 convictions "must go," Lord Lane, the lord chief justice, said in his ruling Thursday.

A fourth person cleared in the pub bombing case by the appeals court ruling was taken to Belfast, where his attorneys sought bail while they appealed an unrelated murder conviction.

In a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television interview Thursday night, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, the cabinet minister responsible for police, described the outcome as "a blow for the whole system" of criminal justice in Britain.

The London newspaper *The Independent* published a cartoon Friday showing Hurd staggering from a bomb-blasted building labelled: "criminal justice system."

The appeals court threw out the convictions of Gerard Conlon, 35, Patrick Armstrong, 39, and Paul Hill, 35, all of Belfast, and Carole Richardson, 32, of London, in the bombing of a pub at Guildford in Surrey southwest of London Oct. 5, 1972. Five people died in that explosion.

All had been sentenced to life in prison.

"Thank God we've not got capital punishment," said Anthony Scrivener, an attorney for one of the defendants.

Relatives and others in the public gallery of the old Bailey

cheered as Lord Lane announced the court's decision.

"I've been in prison for 15 years for something I didn't do," Conlon shouted to a cheering crowd outside the court as he walked free.

The convictions of Armstrong and Hill for a pub bombing in the London suburb of Woolwich Nov. 6, 1974, also were reversed. Two people died in that attack.

Hill was rearrested and taken to Belfast in Northern Ireland, where he had been convicted and sentenced to life in prison for the murder of a former British soldier.

David Williams, deputy chief constable of the Surrey county police force, whose officers handled the original investigation, said Thursday that three officers had been suspended from duty pending the inquiry by retired appeals judge Sir John May.

The appeals court ruling climaxed years of effort by relatives, former government officials, church leaders and journalists to overturn the verdict and focused fresh attention on two other bombing cases from the 1970s.

The sentences of the four had been upheld in 1977 even though members of an IRA group made detailed confessions in the case.

But Roy Amot of the Office of Public Prosecutions told the hearing Thursday that new evidence "throws such doubt upon the honesty and integrity of a number of the Surrey officers investigating this case in 1974 that crown now feels unable to say that the convictions of any of the four are safe or satisfactory."

China quake leaves thousands homeless

PEKING (AP) — Thousands of homeless people sought shelter from bitter autumn winds Friday as rescue operations resumed in the worst earthquake to hit northern China in more than a decade.

According to a dispatch from the official Xinhua News Agency, 29 people died in a series of six earthquakes Wednesday night and Thursday morning that rocked a broad swath of northeastern Shanxi and Hebei provinces.

The China Daily newspaper said more than 150 were injured, many seriously and quoted a Shanxi Communist Party official as saying, "The problem is serious, and the casualties may increase."

The newspaper report said 10,320 houses in Shanxi province had collapsed and that restoring electricity to the area will be difficult.

"This was the worst quake we've ever had," Liu Rongzhen, a peasant in Xicaitian village in Shanxi province, told a Western reporter. "I was asleep in the house when the first quake woke me up. It rocked the walls and we went outside. With the second quake the house collapsed."

About half the mud and wattle homes in the impoverished dusty town of 820 people were heavily damaged. A short distance away, not one home was left standing in the village of Bucun, which has 1,280 people.

A man of about 60 and his octogenarian mother were killed in Bucun as he was carrying her out of the house.

Two plain wooden caskets with straw covers were set up in the house, which was open to the sky with the walls only partly standing. A neighbour wailed as she viewed the caskets, which had stocks of biscuits placed at their head, an apparent religious offering.

Many people spent Thursday night huddled around campfires and sleeping in makeshift straw tents. Temperatures dipped to near freezing on the treeless brown plain and people were wrapped in heavy winter greatcoats to protect themselves from the wind whipping in from Siberia.

On Friday, some ran through the destruction, others sat on the rubble doing nothing.

People said temperatures reach -30 degrees Celsius in the area during the winter, and said they were worried because it would be impossible to rebuild their homes before then.

District officials had come to inspect the damage, but no outside assistance had arrived to lead relief operations.

The official news media and government offices have provided few details of the quakes, which were centered about 220 kilometers west of Peking and reached an intensity of 6.1 on the Richter scale.

Argentina, Britain lift restrictions

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Argentina and Britain Thursday lifted trade and travel restrictions that dated to their 1982 war over the Falkland islands and upgraded diplomatic relations to consular status.

The agreements negotiated in Madrid earlier this week by diplomats from both countries "really are very important, I would say transcendental," Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo said.

British ships and planes once again may arrive at Argentine ports, Cavallo said, and government supervision of the approximately 100 British businesses in that South American country will end.

Argentina reportedly sought agreement that its commercial vessels might fish within the south Atlantic islands and permitted Argentine civilian vessels to freely transit it.

However, military and commercial craft still must ask for and receive British permission to travel through the area.

After reading a communiqué released both in London and Madrid, Cavallo said Argentina will not formally announce a cessation of hostilities, but said "we have no problem" if the agreement is interpreted as meaning that.

Britain has ruled the sparsely settled, wind-swept islands since 1833. Argentina claims it inherited

the islands off its southern coast when it declared independence from Spain in 1810.

On April 2, 1982, the military government of President General Leopoldo Galtieri invaded the islands. Britain recovered its colony during a 74-day war.

Both countries agreed to set aside the politically sensitive issue of sovereignty in order to resolve by negotiation other areas of conflict.

A second round of talks is set for next Feb. 14 and 15 in Madrid at which the central item on the agenda will be the resumption of full diplomatic relations, Cavallo said.

Argentina reportedly sought agreement that its commercial vessels might fish within the south Atlantic islands and permitted Argentine civilian vessels to freely transit it.

After saying neither issue was covered by the current accord, and that no date was set for the resumption of full diplomatic relations, Cavallo was asked by reporters whether Argentina gave up more than it received.

"We consider this negotiation has been very fruitful for Argentina," Cavallo said. "The reality is ... the restrictions Argentina put on Great Britain," in terms of trade and travel, "did more damage to Argentina than Great Britain."

Thatcher stands alone on South Africa, environment fund

Britain holds up Commonwealth accord

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Britain's Margaret Thatcher stood alone against the Commonwealth Friday on the two significant issues facing the organization's biennial summit conference.

"It's 48 to one — again," said one conference source sadly.

"The Commonwealth, throughout its 40 year history, has suffered the tyranny of one. It used to be South Africa. Now it's another," he said of the British prime minister.

Thatcher was stubbornly refusing to endorse an Australian plan to tighten the financial screws on South Africa, which left the organization linking Britain's former imperial possessions in 1961.

She also refused to accept a mandatory fund to save the

world's environment, officials said.

Intense negotiations since the conference started Wednesday resulted in all but Britain agreeing to incorporate India's proposal for a planet protection fund into a Malaysian-drafted declaration on the environment.

Thatcher was refusing to endorse an Australian plan to tighten the financial screws on South Africa, which left the organization linking Britain's former imperial possessions in 1961.

She also refused to accept a mandatory fund to save the

world's environment, officials said.

The Indians argued passionately that the principle of a mandatory fund must be included or efforts to save the environment would never get off ground," a source said.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi proposed the idea at the Belgrade summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in September.

Under it, each United Nations member apart from the least developed countries would contribute a tiny proportion of its gross domestic product, raising \$18 billion a year for a U.N.-administered fund to save the environment.

Another source said Thatcher

had replaced the British official negotiating on the declaration because he was too flexible.

There was significantly less hope that she would come round to endorsing a five-point plan proposed by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke to hasten the end of apartheid in South Africa.

Thatcher told her fellow leaders it was time to be offering "carrots" to tempt South Africa to end apartheid rather than wielding the "stick" of tighter sanctions.

Officials said she was also strongly opposed to the Hawke plan's backing of the Harare declaration, an African blueprint for a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

"when born, when dead and when receiving the Victoria Cross."

His works — he is best known for "The Family of Pascual Duarte," published in 1942 and for "The Beehive," published in 1953. To give the visiting Japanese an idea of the potato's versatility, Jean-Louis was asked to prepare a dream lunch featuring nothing but potato dishes. He happily obliged. "I was raised all my life with potatoes," he said.

COLUMN

Lowly spud is putting on the ritz

WASHINGTON (AP) — The lowly potato never had it so good. A bunch of potatoes from Idaho, California, Washington state, Michigan and faraway Chile was gussied up and served at a gourmet, seven-course luncheon Thursday by the renowned French chef, Jean-Louis Palladin, from the Watergate hotel and apartment complex. They were shredded, diced, pureed, baked, fried, simmered, glazed and dunked in rich cream sauces by Jean-Louis and his staff. Then they were escorted out of the kitchen by tuxedo-clad waiters under the bright glare of camera lights, to the oohs and ahs of a half-dozen diners. The all-potato menu was prepared for the benefit of a Japanese television crew that is touring the United States filming a half-hour history of the potato chip, which was supposed to have been invented in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1853. To give the visiting Japanese an idea of the potato's versatility, Jean-Louis was asked to prepare a dream lunch featuring nothing but potato dishes. He happily obliged. "I was raised all my life with potatoes," he said.

Dog calls 911

WAUWATOSA, Wisconsin (AP) — Dispatcher Cheryl Ann Heck says the incoming call to the city's 911 emergency number sounded like it could be the work of a prankster — but she was not about to take any chances. "We could hear some clunking and clicking on the phone, and every once in a while you would hear the tones, like someone was pressing the push buttons," she said. She traced the call and sent police, medical and fire department personnel rushing to the address. Rescue workers broke into the locked house but found nobody home except the apparent emergency caller. A one-year-old basset hound named Mandy. "We've played back the tape several times," Heck said. "Once you know it's a dog, you can hear it growling on the phone and running down a hallway."

Jim Jermain, manager of product marketing for Wisconsin Bell, said the dog apparently had been carrying and chewing on a cordless phone.

Briton comes under Paris fashion spell

PARIS (R) — The French fashion establishment has plenty to feel smug about. Having persuaded a handful of top Italian designers that Paris is the style centre of the world, it is now working the same spell on the British. Left-wing designer Katherine Hamnett is the latest convert to the cause, abandoning London to show her spring and summer collection in the French capital during eight days of ready-to-wear shows.

"The time has come to look beyond our established role of providing basic emergency relief and consider greater emphasis on social programmes to support and rebuild the Khmer (Cambodia) community," he said.

"In the border camps there are children as old as 10 or 12 years of age who have never known life outside a refugee camp," Kibria said.

The longer they remain in the camps, he said, "the more serious becomes the risk that... we will return to Cambodia whole communities of socially handicapped persons unable to earn a living or readjust to conditions in their own country."

South Africa pushing anti-SWAPO drive

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — A woman who quit her South African government job and acknowledged spying for the African National Congress (ANC) claims that South African officials are managing a covert operation to influence Namibia's elections, a newspaper reported Friday.

Susan Dobson, 26, said her job with the South African Bureau of Information included a campaign to discredit the South-West African People's Organisation, known as SWAPO, and the United Nations' contingent in Namibia to monitor the independence process, the Namibian newspaper said.

It all amounts to the biggest challenge to communism in East Germany since 1953, when a workers' uprising rocked the state less than four years after its creation after World War II. The uprising was suppressed by Soviet tanks.

Acting fast to assert his authority and distance himself from Honecker's grey, conservative style, Krenz spent Thursday encouraging workers at an East Berlin machine tool plant to tell him of their grievances without fear of reprisal.

"The information she gained was available to anyone," Steward said.

South Africa has ruled Namibia for 74 years, but has agreed to grant the territory independence under U.N. supervision. Elections for a national assembly are set for Nov. 7-11. The territory is expected to become independent early next year.

SWAPO, which waged a 23-year bush war against South African rule, is heavily favoured to win the election.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN	MAX	WEATHER
AMSTERDAM	09	18	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	24	75 Cloudy
BAHRAIN	24	32	90 Clear
BANGKOK	25	77	84 Cloudy
BRAZILIA	14	57	75 Clear
CARDO	01	63	40
CHICAGO	14	57	72 Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	62	82 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	09	45	17 63 Cloudy
GENEVA	05	41	19 66 Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	64	77 Clear
ISTANBUL	10	52	18 64 Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	61 Clear
LOS ANGELES	20	68	34 94 Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	24 75 Clear
MECCA	26	78	38 97 Cloudy
MONTRAL	00	32	43 Cloudy
MOSCOW	00	32	03 37 Clear
NEW DELHI	18	61	34 93 Clear
NEW YORK	05	41	10 50 Cloudy
PARIS	13	55	19 66 Cloudy
ROME	06	43	21 70 Rain
SYDNEY	17	63	24 75 Cloudy
TOKYO	14	57	22 72 Clear
VIENNA	08	45	16 62 Clear

JORDANIAN LAND TRANSPORT CO.

Tender No. (12/89)

Sale of brand new spare parts for truck tractors (M.A.N. - Steyr) (Custom duty unpaid)

Traci Jordanian Land Transport Company intends to sell quantity of brand new spare parts for truck tractors. Custom duties of those spare parts are unpaid.

Copies of terms and conditions and lists of spare parts can be bought from company's main offices in Jabal Amman, between Fourth and Fifth Circles, during working hours